

Business Notices.

Stop, young man! you aren't going to make New-York. You are! Goodness gracious! Don't you know that gentleman of acknowledged (and always furnish them) with a "Knox" before any such grand occasion? Go straight to Knox at No. 113 Broadway, corner of Fulton st.

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SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—Clergymen of every denomination can now procure one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, for their own use or for a charitable society connected with their respective churches, upon unprecedently favorable terms. For full particulars, write for a circular to J. M. SINGER & CO., No. 45 Broadway, New-York.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Gent's Cravat Ties, new Paris style, Scarfs, Kid Gloves, French Spencers, de Gait, and all kinds of goods, at very low prices, as Mr. Rogers has determined his friends shall not want for Presents on account of the scarcity of money.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY, at reduced prices. The subscriber is dealer in descriptions of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMOND RINGS, and all kinds of Jewelry at reduced prices, being much less than usual prices. Geo. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, 11 Wall st., 2d door.

HOLIDAYS.—33 and 35. HOLIDAYS. Corner of John and Nassau st. Clothing of all kinds 10 per cent less than cost. OVERCOATS, RAGLANS, &c., &c.

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WE WANT WING'S FOR NEW-YEAR'S.—These CRACKERS are such a well-known delicacy, and so convenient, that we would not consider a Table complete without them on New-Year's Day. WING'S FARINA CRACKERS are stamped with the name "Wing," and may be had of the best Family Grocers.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICHOPOREOUS is the best and cheapest article for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleaning, Cutting, Propping and Restoring the Hair. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers throughout the world.

GROUP, RHUMATISM, SORE THROATS, COUGHS, &c., are immediately cured by Dr. TORIA'S wonderful VESICANT LINIMENT, or no pay. No. 40 Broadway, at Mr. Rogers' residence, at the Depot, No. 56 Courtlandt st.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 and 10 cent), for sale at this office.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this week must be handed in early to-day. Price, \$1 a line.

The Board of Councilmen last night voted a petition to the Legislature for their pay; also, to give the Mayor elect the use of the Governor's room on New-Year's day. Several bills of expenses were ordered to be paid. The bill to sell the lower end of the Park for a Post-Office site was received from the other Board, and laid over under the rule. The event of the evening, however, was the report of the Committee on Salaries and Offices, on the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds. Sixty-seven names were reported for appointment and re-appointment. A good deal of feeling was manifested by some of the members, who thought they had been badly treated, but the report was finally adopted and sent to the other Board.

Last night the Aldermen, by a vote of 13 to 6, informed the report of the Special Committee to sell to the United States Government that portion of the Park lying south and west of the line drawn from the lower corner of Beekman street to the lower corner of Park place. This is the line originally proposed by the Special Committee, and contemplates the opening of Beekman street into Park place, thus making the Post-Office accessible on all sides, and giving a much-needed thoroughfare between the East and North Rivers. The paper was sent to the other Board, where it will be called up on Thursday. It is said that Mayor Wood will veto it under any circumstances; but as the Corporation Counsel has shown that the city has full authority to make the sale, his veto cannot be based upon any doubt of power, but will simply show that he opposes the almost universal demand of the people upon grounds purely personal, either in his own behalf or that of other parties. The Court-landt-street paving job was also taken up. After a considerable debate, the legality, propriety and honesty of this very nice bargain was affirmed by a vote of 15 to 4. Some additions were made to the tax-list; but the budget was laid over under the rule. The Board will meet again to-day.

The Canadian elections have gone for the Ministry in Lower Canada and against them in the Upper Province. They will not be over until the close of the month.

We have intelligence from Utah one day later than our letters, to the effect that the Mormons had destroyed Fort Bridger. The news comes by way of Washington.

In New-Orleans the news of Walker's capture caused much indignation. A meeting was to be held yesterday to express the feelings of the citizens on the subject. They talk also of re-enforcing Anderson.

Private advices from California state that two Regiments of Volunteers are holding themselves ready to march against the Mormons at a moment's warning.

From Washington we learn that the Indian Bureau has received information denying the alleged disaffection of the Indians in Utah.

Our correspondent at Washington states that if the proposed site for the Post-Office in the Park is not accepted by our city Government, Post-

master-General Brown will make no further effort in the matter, and the appropriation will go back to the Treasury. Congress is indisposed to go on with it at all, in the present condition of the Treasury, unless the proposed stipulations are agreed to.

Commodore Paulding's official account of the arrest of Walker is given in our telegraphic dispatches. It was laid before the Cabinet yesterday, and led to a protracted discussion. It is not yet determined whether the Commodore will be sustained or condemned. The Southern members of the Cabinet are advocating leniency toward Walker, but the President insists upon his trial. Captain Chataud is to be court-martialed for not arresting Walker, and Commodore Paulding is to be court-martialed for doing so. Gen. Walker arrived at Washington last night, and offered himself to Secretary Cass. He was informed that he was not a prisoner, and went on his way rejoicing.

Advices from Leavenworth of the 25th inst. give the vote of that city as 238 for Slavery and 9 against it. There was much excitement on account of Missourians being present and voting. Several of them had been arrested, and their friend Judge Le-compte had immediately issued writs of habeas corpus for their release. The form of oath administered to challenge voters was a transparent fraud. They were simply required to swear that they were of the very instant inhabitants of the Territory. It was rumored that Gov. Denver had issued an order for the arrest of Gen. Lane.

If full reliance is to be placed on the accounts from Washington, furnished in the journals of the day, Mr. Buchanan is, according to the negro proverb about white men generally, "mighty un-sartin." It seems that the failure of Captain Chataud of the Saratoga to prevent Walker from landing on the Central American coast, or to seize the Fashion and send her and her "emigrant passengers" home again, excited the President's vehement indignation, and orders were forthwith sent out to deprive Captain Chataud of his command. Well, Commodore Paulding has done what Captain Chataud did not do. He has seized Walker and his desperadoes, and sent them home again—where, we are told, the President and his venerable Secretary of State are in a great rage, and threaten to have Commodore Paulding court-martialed! Captain Chataud, because he did not cut short Walker's operations, is to be deprived of his command, and Commodore Paulding, because he did do it, is to be put on trial.

The only difference that we can see between the cases of the Captain and Commodore is this: The Captain, as it is alleged by those who have stepped forward to apologize for his inaction, had no orders at all; whereas the Commodore had express orders "to use all due diligence, and to avail himself of all the legitimate means at his command, for preventing the carrying on, from the territories and jurisdiction of the United States, any military expedition, like that in which Walker was engaged. Between seizing Walker and his forces while on board the Fashion in the harbor of San Juan or preventing him from landing, and the seizing him after he had landed, there can be no difference in the world. If one would have been a violation of neutral rights so would the other. A harbor belonging to a foreign power is just as much a part of the territory of that foreign power as the shore which surrounds it. More than all that, can anything be more absurd than to pretend that when Walker, in defiance of our laws and our policy and our treaty with Great Britain, as well as our duty to Nicaragua, had succeeded in landing on the Nicaraguan coast, that overt act of waging war upon a friendly nation was to protect him against arrest? Had the Nicaraguans been at hand to seize and hang him, and had they claimed that, as he was now in their territory, they had the prior right to deal with him, that would have been another matter. But, under the actual circumstances, the best fulfillment of our duty to Nicaragua and to ourselves, next to preventing the expedition at all, was to break it up. Had Commodore Paulding hesitated to do so, there can be little doubt that British men-of-war would have taken the matter in hand.

Commodore Paulding has evidently acted on the presumption that the Administration was sincere in its professed wish to put a stop to filibustering. He has taken the President at his word, and has acted in the spirit of the President's Message. He evidently supposed that the Government, in forwarding him the same circular which it sent to the District-Attorneys and the Marshals, intended that if they did not cut short the expedition he should. If the Government fail to sustain him in this operation, and to sustain him heartily—if they adopt in his case the pitiful policy pursued toward Captain Davis, they will not only strike a deadly blow at the effectual execution of any orders, but they will expose themselves to a charge of insincerity and double-dealing fatal to their hold on the public respect.

A certain gentleman of the times when men were slashed doublets, and said "Marry come up," and "Sirrah," and so forth, in English, and in Spanish dressed likewise and read Cervantes as a cotemporary, having a perverse notion in his head, refused to confess and go to mass, and so accordingly was taken hold of by his fellow-countrymen of the Holy Inquisition to be tortured into orthodoxy. At first, the muscular recusant roared like the bull of Bashan; but, as the revolver proceeded with the temperate majesty and certainty of the spheres on duty, his cries moderated, and by degrees he became calm. "How do you feel now?" said the Spanish Turner to him, on stopping the physical revolutions—which formerly were considered to carry religious revolutions with them. "Quite comfortable, thank you," said the Spanish turned; "nerves are all gone." This anecdote—which we assure the reader is authentic—we cite to illustrate, by comparison, the situation of the tax-payers of this city. They were laid upon the rack by the financial inquisitors. At first, all their nerves having the bloom of the rose and all the exquisite sensibilities of youth and beauty, responsive to every electrical influence, and, above all, to every abnormal shock, they cried aloud. They execrated the tax-layers and the tax-gatherers. They sought by every means to avoid payment. Instead of the proud fealty to the laws which induces men in steady times, and particularly in unsteady times when war, pestilence or famine appears, to pay with alacrity their dues to the municipality, as an evidence that they are grateful for good government, or are ready to protect their neighbors as themselves against extraordinary disaster—instead of this, the effort to avoid taxes became so common as to cease to excite remark. The name of the "Forty Thieves" became a municipal instead of an Oriental term, and the distinction of Alderman was

reduced with us as infamous as that of Farmer-General in France when Royalty was sharpening the ax of insurrection.

But, though our taxed cow roared like the bull aforesaid, she gave the milk, and the more she gave under the goad and whip, the harder her milk became, until she ceased all noise, like the man who was very comfortable on the rack. It would seem to be reduced to a fact now that, the pecuniary nerves of the patient being all gone, a perennial one screw more to the instrument of torture matters not. So would it appear from a glance at the growth of the rate of taxation since about the time when that promising gentleman, Fernando Wood, esq., came into office. The taxes increased from 1853 to the epoch when the last Financial Report was made, two million nine hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars, or in round numbers three million dollars, making the actual taxation of the city the frightful sum of over eight millions, and besides, the tax levy for the year 1858, just passed by the Councilmen, is three hundred and fifty-three thousand more than that asked from the Legislature by the same Common Council this year. As there are between eighty and ninety thousand voters, this tax of between eight and nine millions makes it one hundred dollars the head for every voter. After such exhaustion as this it is difficult to cry out. Human nature seems ready to surrender, and the spirit to be broken with the burdens laid on the body.

It is sadly suggestive of the abuse of terms—of what might seem to be the fate of the people, that "they are deceived because they love to be so"—to find all this perpetrated under the name of Democracy. Baptized with that swindle, which is rotten before it is ripe, they submit to an imposition of taxes the like of which has made all the revolutions of Europe. "The Revolution," said Robespierre, "is taxation." So considered John Hampden, and so every man who has opposed or overthrown a government by exciting civil war. All property coming of labor, whether of brain or hands, it follows that the laboring men of this city, in whatever vocation, pay the taxes, and hence we have the spectacle of Work paying a large proportion of its gains to the City Government, before it provides a cent for the State and National Governments. The hideous excess of taxation and the coincident waste in this city may be elucidated perhaps yet more forcibly by a rough parallel with taxation as it used to be, and taxation as it is in countries whose citizens we have been taught from childhood to pity as the victims of the "Tax Inspector—the Mr. Winter."

"Who, though his name's Winter, His proceedings are summary."

When this country began its national career with some four millions of inhabitants, the national taxes were between two and three millions, and the State and local taxes correspondingly small. As late as 1828 the taxes of the general Government were but thirteen millions, though John Quincy Adams, being born on the wrong side of the Potomac, was fiercely excluded from office for a second term on the ground that "Retrenchment and Reform" were necessary to succeed so extravagant and dilapidated an Administration. At that time, too, City and State taxes were in the same modest ratio. Michel Chevalier, the French Political Economist, writing from observations made in the United States in the years 1833-34, estimated the taxes then at one dollar and forty-five cents a head for each member of the entire population. De Toqueville, shortly afterward considering this state of things, wrote that he did not know which to do—whether to envy the condition of a people so happily placed, or be amused at the triviality of our party differences. But Democracy of the more modern sort being let loose, all that was changed. M. Chevalier would have to multiply his dollar and forty-five cents by several times, if not more, to reach the sum merely for the local thieves, without counting the general ones; for it is a fact that the people of New-York, from being the least taxed people in the world, are now become the most so, their national and commercial advantages considered.

Next, let us compare our situation with the taxes of France and England. The French budget is a centralized one, and includes large local as well as all the national expenditures. Under Louis Philippe this tax rose to sixteen hundred million francs, distributed over thirty-five million people. Under the necessary disorganization of the Revolution of 1848 it rose toward of eighteen hundred millions, and the taxes have not been materially altered in France since then. Calculating the taxes of France at this highest revolutionary figure, we have a national tax three of fifty francs or ten dollars a head. The Persians have to pay something more than this for their special enjoyments and the palatial improvements which render their city the Mecca of civilizations and enhance their profits in proportion. The taxes in Great Britain, including about twenty-eight millions sterling for the public debt, are over fifty millions sterling, or about four hundred million dollars, or eighteen dollars a head for every one of the population. The local taxes of the people of this city alone are thirteen dollars a head, the State tax about one dollar a head, and the national tax collected through the revenue about three dollars a head; so that we are taxed seventeen dollars a head, or about the same as England, having, however, but a skeleton army and navy to pay for, no colonies or majestic splendors to support, and getting a plethora of civic crime and filth in return. After this exposure, the less Tammany Hall lugs up the carcass of British taxation for the admiring Democracy, especially the Irish brigade, the better. We are taxed as much as England in this city in actual sum; while the persons employed by Government there are ten to one for the military, and four to one of the civil service. These astounding facts, which cannot be gossiped, should teach our citizens that their duty to the State is no less imperative than their daily vocations, and that if money be made by daily industry and attention it can only be kept by a corresponding degree of consideration given to the taxing power and the administration of public affairs.

This attention on the part of the governed is all the more necessary, since through the dismissal of John McKean from the office of U. S. District-Attorney, because of the latter's opposition to Mayor Wood, the President of the United States has virtually declared that the qualifications for Mayor of the City of New-York are the same as those for a candidate for a term of seven years' hard labor in Sing Sing; in this fully indorsing the assertion of Wood, that if he should go home and murder one of his own family, he would still receive the vote of his party; fully subscribing to the equally reprehensible opinion of John Cochrane, Democratic C., that the party should vote for "the man who can," if regularly nominated. Nothing but the corruptions of the Lower Empire is hideously more hideous than these evidences of party debasement and official shamelessness, and, along with the exposition we

have made of the secondarily taxations of this city, they should teach us the utter necessity of every citizen taking part in politics if the name of Liberty is to survive the cruel assaults made on its nature.

It is possibly an open question whether or not the commander of an American man-of-war should be qualified to write the English language with neatness, or at least with propriety. There may be no very intimate connection between grammar and guns, between the subjunctive mood and subjection, between victory and verbs; but, at the same time, when missives from our bold Chief Mariners are to become matters of record, are to go down to posterity, are to be transmitted to foreign cabinets, for the sake of keeping the language pure, it would be well if the shade of Murray would, like a sweet little cherub, perch itself aloft, to take care of the writers below, to shower upon them a syntactical inspiration, and to hurl, at intervals, leaves from the grammar which tormented our childhood down the cabin stairs, and directly upon the cabin table. Many British heroes, whose bravery cannot be questioned even by those who assert the amiability of Richard III. or the virtue of Mary, Queen of Scots, made their marks with their thumbs, being ignorant of the elegant art of calligraphy. In modern times, poor Sir Charles Napier, who has hard luck of it, after fighting valiantly in his early years, should have had some small grammatical angel at his elbow, when he was seduced by spunk and ardent spirits into writing to the newspapers. And in still more modern times, if Capt. Chataud had but sent his demands to Gen. Walker in a parsing shape, who knows that William would not have passed, and instantly to have surrendered to the Captain, thus enabling him to bring the elephant to this country, and to both, by the presentation of his ponderous prize, the present suffering rulers of this Republic. Walker, having written for the newspapers, was not to be taken down by a broadside of bad grammar; and, in short, the arch-filibuster being more dexterous in composing a leader than in being a leader—in scribbling than in storming—in inditing than in fighting—conceived a profound contempt for Capt. Chataud, whose grammar, to speak in a considerate way of it, is of the forlornest and most miscellaneous sort. In such tempestuous moments, when the red eye of war is giving most portentous winks; and the proper people are fixing the guns; and no end of drums are beating to quarters; and the powder-monkeys are rehearsing the preliminary antics; and all is bellicose; and the Captain is in the cabin reading, to his immense mystification, the first Message of James Buchanan—how, in the name of prepositions and pronouns, are we to have letters of Addisonian finish? Some of the finest challenges ever delivered in this pugacious world have been written in rhetorical polish. Thus (to quote from the history of the P. R.), when Big Ben sent to Small Sam, the champion of the Light Weights, a mortal challenge, it was couched in the following terms: "If so be you ever dares 'to show your ugly mug, vich I has frequently 'pounded, in my presence, I's the chap that vill 'do you brown, vich I am vell able to do." Euphatic, certainly, but not correct. So, the same may be said of Capt. Chataud's communications with the prize-elephant just drawn by our Administration. Explicit, we admit them to be, but we cannot take much pride in them as evidences of the efficiency of our school system.

Nobody can expect "a fighting old Commodore," a "rum old Commodore" to be well up in literary matters. Our first impression was, that Capt. Chataud was educated in the Normal School of this city; but subsequent research proved that although our judgment was correct *quoad* his style, it could not be correct *quoad* his age. But then, we always supposed that these old and grammarless salts carried with them an amanuensis or private secretary or body-clerk (or by whatever name the officer may be called) whose duty it was to retouch the epistolary efforts of his superior, and to reconcile the verbs to their nominative cases. When Caesar Dodge went to Madrid, he carried with him a celebrated linguist, "to do the Spanish." "Who is to do the English?" asked a witty cotemporary. It may soon be an important question, in view of the late correspondence, who is to do the English in the navy? With our usual kindness, we recommend Joel T. Headley, esq., for the post of grammatical head of the Navy Department.

It is always pleasant to behold our fellow creatures joyously airing themselves under adverse circumstances; and, therefore, we cannot blame the poor, forlorn filibusters when they advertised for a "Tutor Wanted," to be employed on board of the Saratoga. They might have been more civil, but they could not have been more sarcastic. Still, it must be admitted that those who win have the best right to laugh; although, by virtue of this very axiom, Walker may be in a broad grin at the moment of this writing. The guns of the ships were more potent than the grammar of the privates.

Whether or not William Walker will be obliged to put up in Washington, a placard inscribed "Tutor Wanted," we cannot say. He may, however, offer a large reward to the man who will tell him whether the Administration is for him or against him, or whether Mr. Buchanan in these stirring times has any decided opinion upon any subject whatever.

The tax levy as voted on Monday evening by the Common Council includes for schools the sum of \$1,016,050.19. This was the amount admitted by the Revisory Board as within the power of the Board of Education to call for, thus striking out from the estimate of that Board, beside the \$125,000 for deficiencies of the year 1854, which has been a subject of litigation between the Board of Education and the Controller, and as to which the Supreme Court decided against their claim, the additional sum of \$109,982, required for the service of the present year. The Board of Education deny, however, that the refusal of this last mentioned sum can be sustained on the ground taken by the Revisory Board. Their estimate of the amount which the Board of Education has a right to call for omits the sum of \$212,889, equal to the amount apportioned to the county from the State funds, the addition of which will bring the \$109,982 within legal limits, and leave an excess of \$102,000 besides. Upon this question the facts seem to be with the Board of Education, the Revisory Board having apparently fallen into an error of calculation.

As to the other sum of \$125,000 to supply the deficiency of 1854, the Board of Education maintain that the only way of relieving them from embarrassment of that debt is to raise that extra sum by way of addition to current expenses; but to avoid any question about exceeding the limits of the law, they are willing to reduce their call for the present year to \$100,000. It would thus appear that there is an additional amount of \$200,992,

which the Board of Education claim to have added to the estimate.

It does not follow, however, because it is lawful to raise the amount thus called for by the Board of Education that it must necessarily be raised. The limit fixed is the maximum; and though the reasons given by the Revisory Board for cutting down the claims of the Board of Education may prove partially unfounded, there may yet remain abundant reasons for keeping the school expenditure within the limit sought to be imposed upon it. One very strong reason, not to mention any others, is the great danger lest the tax-payers become restive under so heavy a burden, and lost, in their struggles against it, the whole city school system may come to the ground.

THE LATEST NEWS.
RECEIVED BY
MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.
SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.
From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1857.
Commodore Paulding's arrest of Walker is strongly disapproved by the Cabinet.

Intelligence from Utah subsequent to Nov. 6, states that the Mormons had destroyed Fort Bridger, burning all the buildings on the approach of Col. Johnston.

If the Leecompton Constitution had come here without Slavery, Mr. Stevens of Georgia was to have moved its reference back to the people. The result of the election has disarranged his plans.

Postmaster-General Brown's proposition for the Park Post-Office site fails, no other site will be purchased by him, and appropriation will lapse with reasonable certainty into the Treasury. Congress will not legislate further in the present condition of the Treasury.

There is no foundation whatever for the statement that the British Government had protested against the Yrisarrí Treaty; on the contrary, there is now a strong disposition to accept Mr. Buchanan's construction of the Clayton-Bulwer Convention and to unite in any reasonable policy that he may recommend. Lord Clarendon and Lord Napier both entertain and distinctly express this view.

Com. Paulding's dispatches were laid before the Cabinet to-day and led to a protracted sitting and discussion. They reiterated the facts already published, but admit plainly that the arrest of Walker was made without express instructions, and upon his own responsibility. It is not determined whether he will be sustained for this infraction of official discipline; while the President is decided upon maintaining the spirit of his conduct in enforcing the Neutrality act. The South is much exercised at Paulding's intervention, and Messrs. Thompson and Brown, in the Cabinet, advocated a lenient course toward Walker. The President insists upon his trial, which will take place at Mobile or New-Orleans, and end in mockery. When Capt. Chataud was sent home with the Saratoga, conducting the prisoners, the orders superseding his command had not been received at San Juan. He will be court-martialed upon arriving.

Capt. Van Vliet brought dispatches from Kansas this morning, but with no additional information. If the Slavery clause has been voted into the Leecompton Constitution, the Administration has been deceived by Calhoun, Henderson, Martin and other emissaries, who were instructed to produce a different result, and who represented that it had been secured on this presumption. The next move here by the Northern friends of the Administration will be the repeal of the Nebraska bill, as having failed in its professed design, and then the passage of an enabling act.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1857.
The Indian Bureau have received official information denying the truth of the reports that the disaffection of the Indians in Utah Territory, created by the Mormons, had been communicated to the Indians on the borders of California, and especially those in the Southern position of that State. All remained quiet, and so far as appearances are concerned, there is no reason to anticipate a different state of things. Private letters from California state that two regiments of volunteers were ready at the tap of the drum to advance against the Mormons, and that ten regiments could be mustered in less than sixty days for the same service.

The following is Commodore Paulding's letter to the Secretary of the Navy, detailing the circumstances under which he arrested Gen. Walker:

FLAGSHIP WARASH,
OFF ASPENWALL, Dec. 15, 1857.
SIR: My letter of the 12th inst. informed the Department that I had broken up the camp of Gen. Walker at Punta Arenas, and that I had landed the troops at New-Orleans. The General came here with me, and will take passage in one of the steamers for New-York, where he will present himself to the Marshal of the District. The Department being in possession of all the facts in relation to Gen. Walker's escape with his followers from the United States, as well as the letters of Capt. Chataud and Gen. Walker to me after he landed at Punta Arenas, the merits of the whole question will, I presume, be fully comprehended. I could not regard Gen. Walker as an outlaw, and his followers as any other light of the officers of the Government, and left our shores for the purpose of rapine and murder; and I saw no other way to vindicate the law and redeem the honor of our country than by disarming and sending them home.

In doing so, I am sensible of the responsibility I have incurred, and confidently look to the Government for my justification. Regarded in its true light, the case appears to me a clear one, and the points few and strong. Walker came to Punta Arenas from the United States, having, in violation of law, set on foot a military organization to make war upon a people with whom we are at peace. He landed there with armed men and munitions of war, in defiance of the laws of a ship of war placed there to prevent his landing. With nothing to show that he acted by authority, he formed a camp and hoisted the Nicaraguan flag, called in the "Honorables of the Army of Nicaragua," and signed himself the Commander-in-Chief. With this pretension, he claimed the right of a lawful government over all persons and things within sight of his flag. Without right or authority he landed fifty men at the mouth of the River Colorado, seized the Fort of Castillo on the San Juan River, captured steamers and the goods of Americans in transit to the interior, killed men, and made prisoners of the peaceful inhabitants, sending to the harbor of San Juan del Norte some thirty or forty men, women and children in the steamer Morgan.

In doing these things without the show of authority they were guilty of rapine and murder, and must be regarded as outlaws and pirates. They can have no claim to be regarded in any other light. Humanity, as well as law, justice and national honor demanded the dispersion of these lawless men. The remnant of the miserable beings who surrendered at Rivas were conveyed in this ship last Summer to New-York, and their sufferings had been in the memory of all on board. Beside the sufferings that must necessarily be inflicted upon an innocent and unoffending people, these lawless followers of Gen. Walker, misguided and deceived into a career of crime, would doubtless have perished in Central America, or their mutilated and festering bodies would have been brought back to their friends at the expense of their country. For the above reasons, which appear to my mind quite sufficient, I have deemed and sent to the United States Gen. William Walker and his outlawed and piratical followers for trial, or for whatever action the Government in its wisdom may think proper to pursue. Capt. Dummay of H. B. M. ship "Hornet" offered to co-operate with me in removing the party from Punta Arenas, but as they

were my countrymen, I deemed it proper to decline the participation of a foreign flag.

In a letter dated December 18, Commodore Paulding gives the particulars of the landing of the marines and seamen at Punta Arenas, under circumstances of great difficulty, yet everything was done in so calm, like and skillful a manner that it was accomplished in the shortest possible time, without loss or accident. To the excellent discipline and fine bearing of the officers and men, he says, he is indebted in the performance of this most unpleasant service for the exemption from all casualty or accident. There was no one injured, and no loss of any kind sustained. No commanding officer was ever supported by a body of officers and men in a manner more highly to commend his administration and respect.

The Cabinet had the matter before them to-day. Although the arrest of Gen. Walker is not strictly justified by the instructions to Commodore Paulding, it is conceived that the case is very much palliated by the circumstances under which, as explained by him, it was effected. Walker will be released from his present arrest, and it is probable that a process will be commenced to bring him to trial for violation of the neutrality laws.

Capt. Engle had a long interview with the President to-day, and detailed to him all the circumstances connected with the arrest of Walker.

Gen. Walker arrived this evening, accompanied by Marshal Rynders, T. F. Meagher, and Malcolm Campbell. He was received with the usual honors of a hero of people, as he entered his quarters at the Hotel.

Shortly after Capt. John Isiah Rynders, with General Walker, repaired to the State Department, where the former stated to Secretary Cass that he had received a communication from Commodore Paulding, saying he had arrested General Walker for carrying on an unlawful military expedition against Nicaragua, and that General Walker had promised him (Paulding) upon his honor to surrender himself to Captain Rynders, as Marshal for the Southern District of New-York, on arrival at that city. Captain Rynders stated that General Walker had done so, and that he (Rynders) had accompanied him to Washington to ascertain the views of the Government.

Gen. Cass replied that the Executive Department of the Government did not recognize Gen. Walker as a prisoner; that he had no directions to give concerning him, and that it was only through the action of the Judiciary that he (Walker) could be lawfully held in custody to answer any charges which may be brought against him.

Capt. Rynders then informed Gen. Walker that he had no further authority to detain him. Both then withdrew.

LATER FROM KANSAS.
A PRO-SLAVERY MAJORITY AT LEAVENWORTH.
Missourians Arrested for Fraudulent Voting.
THEIR RELEASE BY JUDGE LECOMPT.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1857.
Leavenworth (Kansas) advices of the 26th inst. give the vote of that city as 238 for Slavery and 9 against. Much excitement prevailed, there being many Missourians present, many of whom voted, after swearing in their votes. The form of oath administered was, "Are you at this instant an inhabitant of this Territory?" Several of the Missourians had been arrested, and Judge Leecompte had issued writs of habeas corpus for their release. Gen. Calhoun had been burned in effigy. Eli Mann had been shot in the leg by a German. It was rumored that Gov. Denver had issued an order for the arrest of Gen. Lane.

The Canadian Elections.
TORONTO, Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1857.
There were a number of serious riots at the polls yesterday. Three Irishmen were killed, and many others seriously injured. The military had to be called to preserve the peace. The Ministerialists have about 2,000 majority. Worse disturbances are anticipated.

The result of the election in Upper Canada, so far, is unfavorable to the Ministry, and in Lower Canada favorable. The elections will all be over in a few days, when Parliament will assemble immediately. The wife of John A. McDonald, Premier, died at Kingston to-day.

The Effect of the Seizure of Walker in New-Orleans.
NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 29, 1857.
The receipt of the news of Gen. Walker's capture caused general indignation in this city. The announcement was made at Spaulding & Rogers' Amphitheater and the St. Charles Theater, causing great excitement. A meeting, to express the feeling of the community, is called for 12 o'clock to-morrow. The feeling here is in favor of re-enforcing Col. Anderson's Intense.

North River Closed to Rhinebeck.
POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1857.
The New World proceeded from New-York last night. She got as far as East Camp when she was compelled to return on account of the ice. She landed most of her passengers here and proceeded to Rhinebeck. Navigation above Rhinebeck may be considered closed. River free from ice to this point.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1857.
The ferriesboats at Tivoli, Catskill and Rhinebeck are all crossing, and the river partially open. As Indians they are crossing, partly by boat and partly on the ice. At Albany the ferry channel is kept open, but the newboats cross with their papers on the ice, within a stone's throw of the channel. The steamer Austin, with her tow of several barges, was near New-Baltimore about 11 this morning; she will probably get through. The weather is milder to-day than yesterday.

The Reported Illness of Mr. Forrest.
PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1857.
A private dispatch from Cleveland denies that Mr. Forrest is seriously ill. He will arrive in this city in a few days.

The Rhode Island Central Bank.
PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1857.
The Supreme Court this morning decreed a perpetual injunction upon the Rhode Island Central Bank.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.
BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1857.
The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock.....\$31,900,000 Due to other Banks.....\$3,300,000
Loans and Discounts.....\$6,075,000 Deposits.....\$5,525,000
Specie.....\$750,000 Circulation.....\$1,100,000
Due from other Banks.....\$2,680,000

Suicide.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1857.
Charles W. Barhydt, of the firm of Charles W. and Giles S. Barhydt, grocers, of this city, was found dead in his store this morning about 7 o'clock, stabbed to the heart, and with one of his thumbs in his mouth. Marks of powder were also on his breast.